

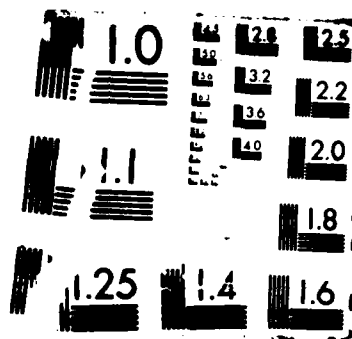
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AFWAL-TR-86-4006
Volume V
Part 17

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**INTEGRATED INFORMATION
SUPPORT SYSTEM (IISS)
Volume V - Common Data Model Subsystem
Part 17 - NDML Precompiler Transform Internal Schema
Access Path to Generic DML Product Specification**

**General Electric Company
Production Resources Consulting
One River Road
Schenectady, New York 12345**

**Final Report for Period 22 September 1980 - 31 July 1985
November 1985**

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

**MATERIALS LABORATORY
AIR FORCE WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL LABORATORIES
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433-6533**

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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) This document is the product specification establishing the design implementation of the IISS Configuration Item PRE7 which will convert a navigational access path to procedural logic of a generic data manipulation language. <i>See p 1-1</i>			
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PREFACE

This product specification covers the work performed under Air Force Contract F33615-80-C-5155 (ICAM Project 6201). This contract is sponsored by the Materials Laboratory, Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. It was administered under the technical direction of Mr. Gerald C. Shumaker, ICAM Program Manager, Manufacturing Technology Division, through Project Manager, Mr. David Judson. The Prime Contractor was Production Resources Consulting of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, under the direction of Mr. Alan Rubenstein. The General Electric Project Manager was Mr. Myron Hurlbut of Industrial Automation Systems Department, Albany, New York.

Certain work aimed at improving Test Bed Technology has been performed by other contracts with Project 6201 performing integrating functions. This work consisted of enhancements to Test Bed software and establishment and operation of Test Bed hardware and communications for developers and other users. Documentation relating to the Test Bed from all of these contractors and projects have been integrated under Project 6201 for publication and treatment as an integrated set of documents. The particular contributors to each document are noted on the Report Documentation Page (DD1473). A listing and description of the entire project documentation system and how they are related is contained in document FTR620100001, Project Overview.

The subcontractors and their contributing activities were as follows:

TASK 4.2

Subcontractors

Role

Boeing Military Aircraft
Company (BMAC)

Reviewer

D. Appleton Company
(DACOM)

Responsible for IDEF support,
state-of-the-art literature
search

General Dynamics/
Ft. Worth

Responsible for factory view
function and information
models

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Subcontractors

Role

Illinois Institute of
Technology

Responsible for factory view
function research (IITRI)
and information models of
small and medium-size business

North American Rockwell

Reviewer

Northrop Corporation

Responsible for factory view
function and information
models

Pritsker and Associates

Responsible for IDEF2 support

SofTech

Responsible for IDEFO support

TASKS 4.3 - 4.9 (TEST BED)

Subcontractors

Role

Boeing Military Aircraft
Company (BMAC)

Responsible for consultation on
applications of the technology
and on IBM computer technology.

Computer Technology
Associates (CTA)

Assisted in the areas of
communications systems, system
design and integration
methodology, and design of the
Network Transaction Manager.

Control Data Corporation
(CDC)

Responsible for the Common Data
Model (CDM) implementation and
part of the CDM design (shared
with DACOM).

D. Appleton Company
(DACOM)

Responsible for the overall CDM
Subsystem design integration
and test plan, as well as part
of the design of the CDM
(shared with CDC). DACOM also
developed the Integration
Methodology and did the schema
mappings for the Application
Subsystems.

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<u>Subcontractors</u>	<u>Role</u>
Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC)	Consulting and support of the performance testing and on DEC software and computer systems operation.
McDonnell Douglas Automation Company (McAuto)	Responsible for the support and enhancements to the Network Transaction Manager Subsystem during 1984/1985 period.
On-Line Software International (OSI)	Responsible for programming the Communications Subsystem on the IBM and for consulting on the IBM.
Rath and Strong Systems Products (RSSP) (In 1985 became McCormack & Dodge)	Responsible for assistance in the implementation and use of the MRP II package (PIOS) that they supplied.
SofTech, Inc.	Responsible for the design and implementation of the Network Transaction Manager (NTM) in 1981/1984 period.
Software Performance Engineering (SPE)	Responsible for directing the work on performance evaluation and analysis.
Structural Dynamics Research Corporation (SDRC)	Responsible for the User Interface and Virtual Terminal Interface Subsystems.

Other prime contractors under other projects who have contributed to Test Bed Technology, their contributing activities and responsible projects are as follows:

<u>Contractors</u>	<u>ICAM Project</u>	<u>Contributing Activities</u>
Boeing Military Aircraft Company (BMAC)	1701, 2201, 2202	Enhancements for IBM node use. Technology Transfer to Integrated Sheet Metal Center (ISMC)

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<u>Contractors</u>	<u>ICAM Project</u>	<u>Contributing Activities</u>
Control Data Corporation (CDC)	1502, 1701	IISS enhancements to Common Data Model Processor (CDMP)
D. Appleton Company (DACOM)	1502	IISS enhancements to Integration Methodology
General Electric	1502	Operation of the Test Bed and communications equipment.
Hughes Aircraft Company (HAC)	1701	Test Bed enhancements
Structural Dynamics Research Corporation (SDRC)	1502, 1701, 1703	IISS enhancements to User Interface/Virtual Terminal Interface (UI/VTI)
Systran	1502	Test Bed enhancements. Operation of Test Bed.

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4.2	Computer Programming Test and Evaluation 4-1

SECTION 1

SCOPE

1.1 Identification

This specification establishes the design of Function PRE7, "Change NDML to DML", one of the major functions of the Configuration Item "Precompiler" to be built and formally accepted by the ICAM Program Office. This CI constitutes one of the subsystems of the CDMP Precompiler.

1.2 Functional Summary

The purpose of this Computer Program Configuration Item (CPCI) is to translate an internal schema access path to generic CODASYL DML.

The function that will be performed by this CPCI is to transform access path specifications into generic CODASYL access and data manipulation codes.

Keywords: ICFM (Integrated Computer Aided Manufacturing).

SECTION 2

DOCUMENTS

2.1 Reference Documents

1. ICAM Documentation Standards: IDS15012000A, 28 December 1981.
2. D. Appleton Co., CDM Administrators Manual: UM620141000, March 1984.
3. D. Appleton Co., CDM1-IDEF, Model of the Common Data Model: CCS620141000, 15 May 1985.
4. D. Appleton Co., Computer Program Development Specification (DS) for ICAM Integrated Support System (IISS) Configuration Item: NDML Precompiler: DS620141200, October, 1984.
5. D. Appleton Co., Embedded NDML Programmer's Reference Manual: PRM620141200, March, 1985.
6. Softech, Inc., NTM Programmer's Guide: UM620140001, July, 1984.
7. Control Data Corporation, Computer Development Specification (DS) for ICAM Integrated Support System (IISS) Configuration Item: NDDL Command Processor: DS620141100, June 1985.

2.2 Terms and Abbreviations

Attribute Use Class: (AUC)

Conceptual Schema: (CS)

Common Data Model Processor: (CDMP)

Common Data Model: (CDM) Describes common data application process formats, form definitions, etc., of the IISS and includes conceptual schema, external, internal schemas, and schema transformation operators.

Data Field: (DF) An element of data in the external

schema. It is by this name that an NDML programmer reference data.

Database Management System: (DBMS)

Distributed Request Supervisor: (DRS) This IISS CDM subsystem configuration item controls the execution of distributed NDML queries and non distributed updates.

Domain: A logical definition of legal attribute class values.

Domain Constraint: Predicate that applies to a single domain.

External Schema: (ES)

Forms: Structured views which may be imposed on windows or other forms. A form is composed of fields where each field is a form, item, or window.

Forms Processor: (FP) A set of callable execution time routines available to an application program for form processing.

Internal Schema: (IS)

Integrated Information Support System: (IISS) A test computing environment used to investigate, demonstrate and test the concepts of information management and information integration in the context of Aerospace Manufacturing. The IISS addresses the problems of integration of data resident on heterogeneous databases supported by heterogeneous computers interconnected via a local Area Network.

Mapping: The correspondence of independent objects in two schemas: ES to CS or CS to IS.

Network Transaction Manager: (NTM) Performs the coordination, communication and housekeeping functions required to integrate the application processes and system services resident on the various hosts into a cohesive system.

Neutral Data Manipulation Language: (NDML) A language developed by the IISS project to provide uniform access to common data, regardless of database manager or distribution criteria. It provides distributed retrieved and single node

updates.

ORACLE: Relational DBMS based on the SQL (Structured Query Language, a product of ORACLE Corp, Menlo Park, CA). The CDM is an ORACLE database.

Parcel: A sequential file containing sections source code of the input application program.

Request Processor: (RP) A COBOL program that will satisfy a retrieval or update NDML subtransaction against a particular Database Management System.

User Interface: (UI) Controls the user's terminal and interfaces with the rest of the system.

Virtual Terminal Interface: (VTI) Performs the interfacing between different terminals and the UI. This is done by defining a specific set of terminal features and protocols which must be supported by UI software which constitutes the Virtual Terminal Definition. Specific terminals are then mapped against the Virtual Terminal software by specific software modules written for each type of real terminal supported.

SECTION 3

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Structural Description

Not applicable to this CPCI.

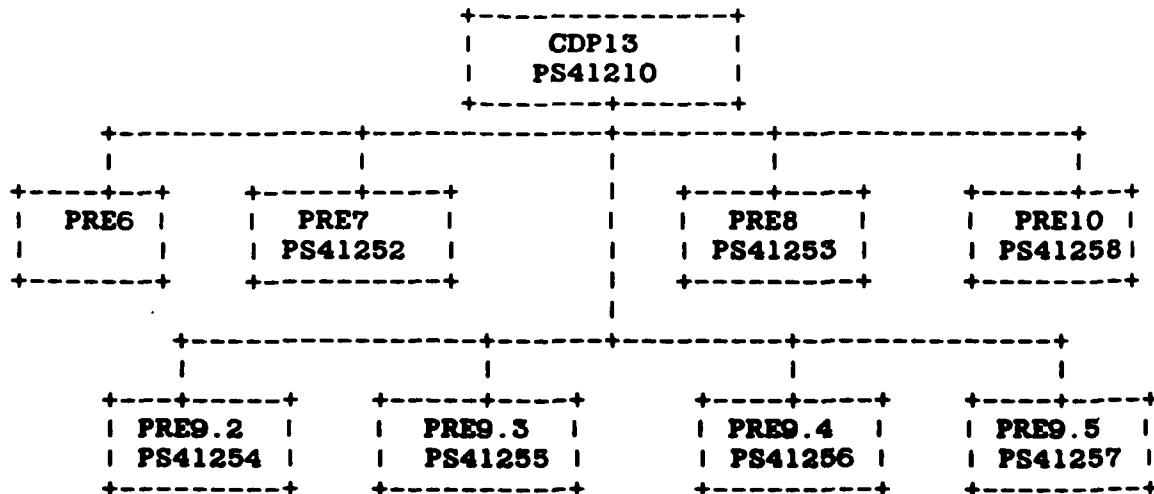
3.2 Functional Flow

This CPCI implemented the logic defined in the Development Specification for this CPCI. Details of inputs/outputs and relationships between modules are found in Section 3.10.

This CPCI has been designated to operate in a batch or interactive mode. It must operate in the system environment established for IISS; that is, the Network Transaction Manager. It currently can only be executed on the DEC VAX due to the dependence on the VAX sort although this can be changed for execution on the IBM.

3.3 Interfaces

The following diagram depicts the interface of PRE6 with other CPCI's in the system.



3.3.1 Inputs/Outputs

The following table depicts the inputs and outputs of this CPCI. A detailed description for each item can be found in the DS for this CPCI.

FUNCTION: PRE7

<u>INPUT</u>	<u>OUTPUT</u>
Error file name	Error Status code
Access Path specification code table	Generic CODASYL table
Record Key table	Database ID

3.4 Program Interrupts

Not applicable to the CPCI.

3.5 Timing and Sequencing Description

This CPCI is activated for each CODASYL access path specification constructed by PRE6. The timing and sequence of the call to this CPCI is determined by the support routine CDP13.

3.6 Special Control Features

Not applicable to this CPCI.

3.7 Storage Allocation

3.7.1 Database Definition

The database used by this CPCI is the Common Data Model (CDM) database. The model is defined by the CDM1, the IDEF-1 model of the CDM, Reference Document Number 5.

3.7.1.1 File Description

No permanent files have been defined for this CPCI. It may use temporary scratch files for such things as input and results.

3.7.1.2 Table Description

All tables used by this CPCI have been defined by the Development Specification for this CPCI.

3.7.1.3 Item Description

Not applicable to this CPCI.

3.8 Object Code Creation

The object code for this CPCI will be created by the system integration team using defined IISS Software Configuration Management procedures. This CPCI will use the COBOL and FORTRAN language compilers.

3.9 Adaptation Data

This CPCI has been coded using ANSI COBOL language. The intent was to provide a transportable system. Any system environment supporting these languages, a virtual memory management schema, the COMM and NTM subsystems of IISS and the ORACLE Database Management System should be able to support this CPCI. Every possible attempt has been made to localize and identify any machine or environment dependent modules throughout the original design of the IISS and application of Configuration Management Procedures.

3.10 Detail Design Description

The following sections have been computer generated for this CPCI.

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3.10.1 Main Program List

The following is a list of all "Main Programs" which are modules that are not called by any other module being documented here. These modules are either program entry points or, if they are hooked into another set of programs via subroutine calls, they are the points the external programs can call and therefore enter through. To differentiate between the two types of entry points, look at the individual Module Documentation (section 3.10.8) and look at Module Type for each of the Main Program modules listed. Note whether the routine is a Program, Subroutine, or Function. If it is a Program, it is truly a main program entry point. If not, then it is merely called by other programs not being documented here.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Main Program List

Module Name -----	Purpose -----
CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL

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3.10.2 Module List

The following is a list of all the modules being documented here along with their purpose. Each module has a unique name, no matter what language it was written in.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Module List

Module Name -----	Purpose -----
CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL

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3.10.3 External Routines List

The following is a list of all routines or functions not documented here that are called by modules that are documented here. The first caller, in alphabetical order, is listed as well. The specification in which any module is documented may be found in the Module Documentation Index (Document Number CM 620100001). See section 3.10.6 for a list of the modules that call each of these external routines.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH External Routines List

Module Name -----	First User -----
ERRPRO	CDPRE9
RPTERR	CDPRE9

3.10.4 Include File List

The following is a list of all include files called in by modules being documented here. Each include file has a unique name regardless of the language being used. The purpose of each include file is listed as well. A more complete description of each include file is given in section 3.10.9. The purpose listed is the one that is in the source code of the include file.

A purpose of "**** PURPOSE NOT FOUND BY STRIPPER ****" indicates that a purpose statement was not written into the include file itself. The most common reason for this is that the include file comes from system libraries that were not developed by the project, such as 'C' libraries that are provided with the 'C' compiler.

See section 3.10.6 for a set of lists which show all the modules which call in each of these include files.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File List

File Name -----	Purpose -----
APAT	ACCESS PATH TABLE
APGC	GENERIC CODASYL COMMAND TABLE
APRK	TABLE OF RECORD KEYS FOR CODASYL ACCESS PATHS
ERRCDM	IISS ERROR STATUS CODES FOR CDM MODULES
ERRPRO	PROCESS ERROR INCLUDE FILE
INSTTBL	TABLE CONTAINING ALL GENERIC CODASYL COMMANDS

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3.10.5 Where Include File Used List

The following lists each include file from 3.10.4 and all the modules documented in this specification which include them. The purpose of each module is listed as well.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Where-include-file-used List

Include File -----	Module Name -----	Module Purpose -----
APAT	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
APGC	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
APRK	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
ERRCDM	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
ERRPRO	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
INSTTBL	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Where-include-file-used List

Include File -----	Module Name -----	Module Purpose -----
--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

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3.10.6 Where External Routine Used List

The following lists each external function or routine listed in 3.10.3 and all the documented modules which call it. The purpose of each module is listed as well.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Where-external-routine-used List

System Module -----	Module Name -----	Module Purpose -----
ERRPRO	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
RPTERR	CDPRE9	TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL

3.10.7 Main Program Parts List

The following lists each Main Program listed in 3.10.1 and all the modules which are called either by that module itself or by any of the documented modules which it calls. It is possible for a non-main module to be listed more than once if it is called by multiple modules. The called modules, in this case known as program parts, are marked as to whether they are documented here. If so, the phrase "well-defined module" appears by the module name, if not it is an "external routine". The Purpose of the Main Program module is listed as well.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Main Program Parts List

Main Pgm Name -----	Module Name -----	Module Type -----
CDPRE9		Purpose---, TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
	ERRPRO	External routine
	RPTERR	External routine

3.10.8 Module Documentation

The following documentation describes information which is specific to each individual module being documented in this specification as listed in section 3.10.2. It provides a compact way of getting information that would be otherwise buried within each module's source code.

The specific items in this module documentation have the following meanings:

NAME:	Name of program Module.
PURPOSE:	Purpose of Module as detailed in the source code.
LANGUAGE:	Programming language source code is written in. The choices are: VAX-11 FORTRAN C (I/S-1 Workbench 'C') VAX-11 COBOL
MODULE TYPE:	Whether a Program, Subroutine, or Function.
SOURCE FILE:	Name of Source File from file specification.
SOURCE FILE TYPE:	Source File Extension from file specification.
HOST:	Whether this is a host-dependent routine (VAX or IBM) or blank if host-independent.
SUBSYSTEM:	IISS sub-system this file resides in.
SUBDIRECTORY:	Sub-directory of that subsystem in which this file resides.
DOCUMENTATION GROUP:	Name of documentation group of which this source file is a member.

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DESCRIPTION: A description of the module as obtained from the source code.

ARGUMENTS: The arguments with which this routine is called if it is a Subroutine or a Function.

INCLUDE FILES: A list of all the files that are included into this module as well as their purposes.

ROUTINES CALLED: Subroutines or Functions, either documented or external, called by this module, if any.

CALLED DIRECTLY BY: The documented routines which call this module, if any.

USED IN MAIN PROGRAM(S): The documented Main Programs which contain this module in their parts list according to the list in section 3.10.7.

The Module Documentation is arranged alphabetically according to Module Name.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Module Documentation

NAME: CDPRE9
PURPOSE: TRANSFORM AN IS ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC
CODASYL
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL
MODULE TYPE: SUBROUTINE
SOURCE FILE: CDPRE9
SOURCE FILE TYPE: .COB
HOST:
SUBSYSTEM: CDM
SUBDIRECTORY:
DOCUMENTATION GROUP: PS41252

DESCRIPTION:

- TRANSFORM AN ACCESS PATH TO GENERIC CODASYL
-

ARGUMENTS:

RET-STATUS = DSPLY [X(5)]
ERROR-FILE = DSPLY [X(30)]
ACCESS-PATHS = RECRD
RECORD-KEY-TABLE = RECRD
GC-TABLE = RECRD
DBID = DSPLY [9(5)]

INCLUDE FILES:

ERRCDM - IISS ERROR STATUS CODES FOR CDM MODULES
INSTTBL - TABLE CONTAINING ALL GENERIC CODASYL COMMANDS
APAT - ACCESS PATH TABLE
APRK - TABLE OF RECORD KEYS FOR CODASYL ACCESS PATHS
APGC - GENERIC CODASYL COMMAND TABLE
ERRPRO - PROCESS ERROR INCLUDE FILE

ROUTINES CALLED:

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RPTERR
ERRPRO

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3.10.9 Include File Descriptions

The following list contains a purpose and description of each include file listed in 3.10.4 as specified in the source code. The language it is written in is also given.

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File Description

FILE NAME: APAT
PURPOSE: ACCESS PATH TABLE
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL

DESCRIPTION:

**CONTAINS THE ACCESS PATH FOR ONE SUBTRANSACTION
FOR A NDML REQUEST.**

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File Description

FILE NAME: APGC
PURPOSE: GENERIC CODASYL COMMAND TABLE
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL

DESCRIPTION:

HOLDS THE GENERIC CODASYL DML COMMANDS FOR AN
ACCESS PATH OF A NDML REQUEST

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File Description

FILE NAME: APRK
PURPOSE: TABLE OF RECORD KEYS FOR CODASYL ACCESS PATHS
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL

DESCRIPTION:

CONTAINS INFORMATION FOR THE KEYS OF
RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE CURRENT ACCESS
PATH

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File Description

FILE NAME: ERRCDM
PURPOSE: IISS ERROR STATUS CODES FOR CDMP MODULES
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL

DESCRIPTION:

CONTAINS ALL ERROR CODES USED BY CDMP *
MODULES FOR ERROR HANDLING *

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File Description

FILE NAME: ERRPRO
PURPOSE: PROCESS ERROR INCLUDE FILE
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL

DESCRIPTION:

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TRANSFORM ACCESS PATH Include File Description

FILE NAME: INSTTBL
PURPOSE: TABLE CONTAINING ALL GENERIC CODASYL COMMANDS
LANGUAGE: VAX-11 COBOL

DESCRIPTION:

DECODE FOR THE GENERIC CODASYL COMMANDS

3.10.10 Hierarchy Chart

The following hierarchy charts show the relationships between all of the modules mentioned in the above documentation. A module may call a subroutine several times within its code, but the call will only be shown once as a single relationship on this hierarchy chart. All modules shown at the top of the first page are considered Main Programs as described in section 3.10.1 above.

There is an internal paging scheme as marked by the numbers in the upper right corner of each page. An index after the last page of the chart shows where a routine and its calls are first defined. If a routine has no page reference, it either makes no calls or is an external routine. A continuation box on the end of a tree limb shows where that the tree continues on the page numbered mentioned. A number in a box with a routine name points to the page where the routine is further defined within the hierarchy tree. If there is no number in a box, the routine either makes no calls or is an external routine.

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1

```
      +-----+  
      |CDPRE9|  
      +-----+  
      |  
      +-----+  
      |           |  
      +-----+ +-----+  
      |RPTERR| |ERRPRO|  
      +-----+ +-----+
```

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1 November 1985

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3.11 Program Listings Comments

This information is contained in the Module Descriptions in section 3.10.

SECTION 4

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Introduction and Definitions

"Testing" is a systematic process that may be preplanned and explicitly stated. Test techniques and procedures may be defined in advance, and a sequence of test steps may be specified. "Debugging" is the process of isolation and correction of the cause of an error.

"Antibugging" is defined as the philosophy of writing programs in such a way as to make bugs less likely to occur and when they do occur, to make them more noticeable to the programmer and the user. In other words, as much error checking as is practical and possible in each routine should be performed.

4.2 Computer Programming Test and Evaluation

The quality assurance provisions for test consists of the normal testing techniques that are accomplished during the construction process. They consist of design and code walk-throughs, unit testing, and integration testing. These tests are performed by the design team. Structured design, design walk-through and the incorporation of "antibugging" facilitate this testing by exposing and addressing problem areas before they become coded "bugs."

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